

# THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 7.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, FEBRUARY 10, 1858.

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THE TR-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
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Sept. 9, 1857—4.

FRANKLIN GORIN. A. M. GAZLAY.

GORIN & GAZLAY,  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

REFERENCES.

MOSSES, JAS. TRADE & CO.; GARRETT, BELL & CO;  
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LEY; CURN & CO.

(Aug. 17, 1857—4f.

M. D. MCHENRY. W. H. MCHENRY.

M. D. & W. H. MCHENRY,  
ATTORNEYS AND LAND AGENTS,  
DES MOINES, IOWA.

PROPOSE to practice in the various Courts of Polk  
County, and in the Supreme Court of Iowa, and the  
United States District Court.

They have also established a General Agency for the  
transact all of manner of business connected with  
Land.

They will enter Lands, investigate Titles, buy and sell  
Lands, and invest money on the best terms and on the  
best securities.

They enter Lands in Kansas and Nebraska Territories  
if an amount sufficient to justify a visit to that  
country is offered.

The Senior partner having been engaged extensively  
in the business of the law in the Courts of Kentucky for  
nearly twenty years, and having a considerable amount of  
knowledge and experience in the law for eight years past, during  
which time he has made actual survey of a large portion  
of Land and adjoining counties, they feel confident that  
they will be able to render a satisfactory account of all busi-  
ness.

They will enter Land with Land Warrants or Money,  
upon strict inspection of the premises, and will buy and  
sell Land on Commission, upon a careful investigation  
of Title, Peasant, Water, and other rights, and can  
offer a good and safe price for sale by calling  
on them at their office in Sherman's Building, corner of  
Third street and Court Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.

March 11, 1857—4f.

GEORGE W. CRADDOCK,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE removed to East side of St. Clair street,  
over the Telegraph Office. Will practice held in Frankfort, and adjoining counties.

Dec. 7, 1857—4f.

JOHN RODMAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Office on St. Clair Street, next door to Morse's  
Telegraph Office.

WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and  
in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties.

Oct. 29, 1857.

MOREHEAD & BROWN.

Partners in the  
PRACTICE OF LAW,

WILL attend to business confined to them in the  
Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and other Courts  
which hold their sessions at Frankfort, Ky. One or  
both may always be found at their office, to give counsel  
or transact business.

Frankfort, Jan. 6, 1852—4f.

5,000 LBS. HAMS, SIDES AND SHOULDERS, in  
store and for sale by

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J. W. MCCLUNG.  
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WILL loan money for capitalists at 2d to 36 per cent  
upon real estate worth the loan, (Minnesota  
to be no consideration) and make investments in city or  
country property to the best advantage.

The best Kentucky references given if required. Cor-  
respondence solicited.

Jan. 7, 1857—4f.

D. MORRIS,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice Law in the Circuit Court, and all other State Courts  
in the adjoining counties. He will attend particularly  
to the collection of debts in any part of the State.  
All business confined to him will meet with prompt  
attention.

His Office on St. Clair street in the new building  
by Mr. Cradock's office.

Feb. 20, 1857—4f.

TOOTH BRUSHES,  
A beautiful assortment, at

DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.

POMADES FOR THE HAIR  
For every style and price at

DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.

COMBS  
every description and material, at

DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.

HAIR BRUSHES.  
The largest variety in Frankfort, at

DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.

ODONTALGIC PREPARATIONS.  
Consisting of Tooth Soaps, Tooth Paste, Tooth Powder,  
&c., at

DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.

DOG GRASS BRUSHES.  
For Cloth, Velvet and Bouquet purposes, at

DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.

FINE TOILET BOTTLES.  
Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at

DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.

FINE COLOGNE,  
For sale in any quantity, either bottles, suitable for  
the toilet, or otherwise, at

DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.

HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS.  
The genuine Lulin's as well as a variety of other's  
make, in new styles, and at prices, at

DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.

EVERYTHING  
In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either ladies  
or Gentlemen can desire, at

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CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.  
A handsome selection will be opened in due time for  
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WILL practice Law in the Court of Appeals in the  
Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts  
held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of  
debts in any part of the State. All business confined to  
him will meet with prompt attention.

Always at home, every communication will have on  
the same day received, and will be promptly answered.

He will be present at his office, and will be available  
to attend to his clients, and to give advice, and  
will be accessible to his friends, and to those who  
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THE COMMONWEALTH  
KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 9, 1858.

[In our report of yesterday we accidentally omitted to state that in the afternoon session of the Senate Mr. PORTER, the Senator from this district obtained indefinite leave of absence on account of the illness of his wife.—Reprinted.]

No minister present this morning.

The reading of the journal was dispensed with.

A MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.

Was received announcing the passage of a number of bills some of which originated in the Senate and some in the H. R.; [for the titles of these bills see II R. proceedings of yesterday, they will be more particularly noticed when acted on by the Senate.]

A PETITION

Was presented by Mr. GARRARD and appropriately referred.

REPORT OF ENROLLMENTS.

Mr. BUCKNER from the committee on Enrollments made a report of sundry bills correctly enrolled, and they were signed by the SPEAKER.

A MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Was received nominating trustees for the Cumberland hospital; the nominations were confirmed.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES

Mr. WHITAKER, Circuit Courts—a H. R. bill for the benefit of the clerk of the Boyle circuit court: rejected.

The unfinished report, being "a bill to change the time of the courts in the 3d judicial district," had been amended on yesterday.

Mr. READ moved to lay the bill on the table; negative yeas 13, nays 18.

The question was then taken on reading the bill a third time and decided in the affirmative by yeas 23, nays 6.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. WHITAKER, Circuit Courts—a bill for the benefit of the clerk of the Shelby circuit court: passed.

SPECIAL ORDER FOR 9 1/2 O'CLOCK.

The bill to amend the laws in relation to peddlars, being the special order for this hour was taken up and read a third time.

Mr. WHITAKER offered an amendment by way of engrossed rider, which inflicts a fine of \$100 on any person of 50 or 100 days for violation of the law.

The bill was then passed by yeas 20, nays 14.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES—RESUMED.

Mr. WHITAKER, Circuit Courts—a bill to amend the charter of Shelbyville: passed.

Same—a bill for the benefit of the Independent Washington hose company: passed.

Same—a bill for the benefit of the Shelby college: [this bill revives the college lottery.]

Mr. PORTER moved to lay the bill on the table; negative.

Mr. WHITAKER advocated the bill.

Mr. PORTER replied to Mr. WHITAKER.

Mr. WHITAKER replied to Mr. PORTER and again advocated the bill.

The bill was then laid upon the table.

Mr. RIPLEY from the committee to inquire into the business before the committees, by general consent made the following report:

Your committee appointed to ascertain and report the amount of unfinished business before the Senate, report that there are in the orders of the day, and on the clerk's table, undistributed, fifty bills, and in the hands of the standing committees ready to be reported three hundred and sixty eight; making a total of four hundred and eighteen bills, most of which however are House bills, and of a local character, and with few exceptions the bills of a general character contained in the above enumeration have already been very fully discussed.

A comparison of the number of hours during which the Senate will be in session under the joint resolution and the rules, with the number of bills not acted on, will suggest the necessity of observing great brevity in future discussions, or leaving a large amount of business unfinished.

CHARLES RIPLEY,  
A. P. GROVER,  
SAMUEL HAYCRAFT.

The rules were dispensed with and Mr. IRVINE offered a resolution limiting speeches to 10 minutes, for the remainder of the session: lies over one day under the rule.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES—AGAIN RESUMED.

Mr. WHITAKER, Circuit Courts—a bill to charter the Ashland foundry and fire brick company: passed.

Same—a bill to charter Hopkinsville library association: passed.

Same—a H. R. bill granting further powers to the trustees of the town of Richmond.

Action cut off by a special order.

SPECIAL ORDER FOR 11 O'CLOCK.

The report of the Judiciary committee on the memorial of J. France and others, in relation to the bonds of the city of Mayfield: was taken up on the special order for this hour.

The report was withdrawn and the committee were discharged from the further consideration of the memorial.

The Senate then took up the following bill.

It enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the restrictions imposed upon the Bank of Ashland and its branches, by the 35th section of the charter of said bank be, and the same are hereby removed, except that said bank shall not, at any time, buy or deal in that class of bills known by the name of "Edes."

Mr. RUST offered a substitute for the bill, [which limits the bill business at the principal bank to double the accommodation line, but restricts the Shellyville branch to an equal amount as now in the charter.]

Mr. RUST advocated his amendment.

Messrs. ANDREWS and TAYLOR opposed the amendment and advocated the original bill.

Mr. SUDDEUTH opposed the bill briefly.

Mr. FISK opposed the bill and amendment.

Mr. WHITAKER replied to Mr. FISK and advocated the bill and opposed the amendment of Mr. RUST.

Mr. RUST replied to Mr. WHITAKER and advocated his amendment.

Mr. SMITH opposed the amendment of Mr. RUST and advocated the bill.

The vote was then taken upon Mr. RUST'S amendment by yeas and nays, and they stood, yeas 4, nays 24, and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. TAYLOR offered an amendment allowing the bank to increase her capital at the Shellyville branch to the amount of \$100,000 in new stock to be subscribed.

The previous question was moved and sustained.

The vote was then taken on the amendment of Mr. TAYLOR and it stood yeas 14, nays 18, and the amendment was rejected.

The bill was then rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Speaker (King), Andrews, Bledsoe, Bruner, Buckner, Edwards, Gillis, Haycraft, Irvine, Mallory, McKee, Smith, Taylor, Wait, Whitaker, Williams, and Wilson, 17.

NAYS—Messrs. Cosby, Darnaby, Fisk, Garrison, Grover, Grundy, Headley, Howard, Matewson, Porter, Real, Rust, Silverton, Sudduth, Walker, Walton, and Wright—17.

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

Mr. BRUNER moved to dispense with the rules to take up the apportionment bill, carried by yeas 27, nays 5.

The bill was then taken up.

Mr. TAYLOR offered no amendment merely altering the numbering of the senatorial districts: adopted.

Mr. PORTER moved that the Senate go into committee of the whole on the bill, negatived by yeas 17, nays 17.

Mr. TAYLOR'S amendment was then adopted.

Mr. WHITAKER offered an amendment to strike out Anderson and insert Marion in its place in the 17th district: negatived by yeas 17, nays 19.

Mr. SUDDEUTH moved the previous question.

And the Senate then took a recess until 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Senate took up the unfinished report of the committee on Circuit Courts, being—"a bill to give further powers to the trustees of the town of Richmond;" passed by yeas 21, nays 9.

Mr. DARNABY, Circuit Courts—a bill to charter the Georgetown and Long Lick turnpike: passed.

Same—a bill to charter the Stampingground and Leecompt's run turnpike: passed.

Same—a bill for the benefit of the town of Owensboro: passed.

Same—a H. R. bill to amend the charter of the town of Falmouth: passed.

Same—a H. R. bill to amend the charter of the town of Greenville: passed.

Mr. PORTER, same committee—a bill to amend the charter of the Nicholasville and Kentucky river turnpike: passed.

Same—a H. R. bill to regulate the time of holding circuit courts in the 8th judicial district: passed.

Same—a H. R. bill for the benefit of Edwin Trimble, clerk of the Floyd circuit and county courts: rejected.

Same—a H. R. bill to amend the act to define the jurisdiction of the Louisville chancery court: passed.

Same—a bill to repeal part of the act to fix the time of holding the circuit courts: amended and passed.

Same—a bill to amend the act not creating the offices of town marshal and police judge of Lewisport: passed.

Mr. HAYCRAFT, same committee—a bill to charter the town of West Covington in Kenton county: passed.

SPECIAL ORDER FOR 3 O'CLOCK.

A resolution in relation to holding terms of the federal courts in Louisville, and a substitute on yesterday by Mr. RIPLEY, were taken up; the substitute was adopted.

Mr. FISK offered an amendment adding "or Covington" as the place for holding terms of the court: negatived.

The resolution was then adopted.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES—RESUMED.

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Same—a bill for the benefit of the Shelby college: [this bill revives the college lottery.]

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Mr. PORTER replied to Mr. WHITAKER.

Mr. WHITAKER replied to Mr. PORTER and again advocated the bill.

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Mr. RIPLEY from the committee to inquire into the business before the committees, by general consent made the following report:

Your committee appointed to ascertain and report the amount of unfinished business before the Senate, report that there are in the orders of the day, and on the clerk's table, undistributed, fifty bills, and in the hands of the standing committees ready to be reported three hundred and sixty eight; making a total of four hundred and eighteen bills, most of which however are House bills, and of a local character, and with few exceptions the bills of a general character contained in the above enumeration have already been very fully discussed.

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The report was withdrawn and the committee were discharged from the further consideration of the memorial.

The Senate then took up the following bill.

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Mr. TAYLOR offered an amendment allowing the bank to increase her capital at the Shellyville branch to the amount of \$100,000 in new stock to be subscribed.

The previous question was moved and sustained.

The vote was then taken on the amendment of Mr. TAYLOR and it stood yeas 14, nays 18, and the amendment was rejected.

The bill was then rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Speaker (King), Andrews, Bledsoe, Bruner, Buckner, Edwards, Gillis, Haycraft,

# THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1858.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,  
GEORGE R. MCKEE,  
OF PULASKI COUNTY.

The price of the DAILY COMMONWEALTH for the session will be \$1 50—and for the Weekly, 75 cents—variably in advance.

We can supply extra copies of the Daily Commonwealth put up in wrappers ready for mailing, at two cents a piece. Orders left at the office or with our Reporters, in the Senate and House of Representatives, will be promptly attended to.

Rev. A. CAMPBELL, President of Bethany College, will preach in the Christian Church Saturday and Sunday next at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7 P. M.

Mr. HAYCRAFT'S SPEECH.—We give up our editorial space to day to the speech delivered by Mr. Haycraft upon his resolution to instruct our Senators and Representatives to propose a modification of the existing naturalization. The speech embraces the position occupied by the American party before the country, and presents their principles clearly to the view. Mr. Haycraft is one of the most unflinching Americans in Kentucky, and the Democrats will wince under some of the shells he throws among their ranks. His arraignment of the Democratic party for deserting their cherished doctrines of State rights will prove a thorn in their sides. They must be prepared to defend the policy of the President's recommendation to the passage of a bankrupt law, applicable to banks and railroads, for they may be assured that Mr. Haycraft and the other American Legislators will not permit them to dodge the issue. They cannot lay the matter on the table when the people wish to be discussed and voted upon.

## Partisan Jugglery.

The outrage against the city of Louisville, committed by the Sag Nights of the House of Representatives, on Monday, exceeded in enormity every act recorded in the annals of legislative history in this country. Without any petition on the part of the citizens of Louisville, and in utter disregard of the protest of her Representatives, they interfered with her municipal government, and forced upon her a division of the city into twenty seven electoral districts.

Louisville has a large American majority. To overcome this, to divide and conquer, to rule or ruin, is stamped in the face of this act. And yet it was attempted to veil and conceal this covert design under the flimsy and transparent pretense of humanity and justice—"to throw oil on the troubled waters." Had their intention, palpable and plain to every man having three grains of sense, been openly and boldly avowed, it would have had the merit of honest, straight-forward manliness and courage. But, one motive was avowed, and another very different one entered. This accusation is proved beyond all controversy, and justified by the final vote by ayes and noes. They prove it to have been a *party measure* beyond the probability of doubt.

There are no words in the English language sufficiently strong to express and condemn and to brand with infamy the hypocrisy, meanness, and cowardice of the originators or operators of this Janus-faced political trick—this Legislative chameleon rigging. Is the hope indulged that divisions among the Americans, and strife and alienations may be engendered, that more opportunities and greater facilities for frauds, perjuries, and illegal voting, may be afforded—for the pollution of the ballot box by duplication and reduplication of votes in so many precincts? That Sag Nichtsmen may rule the city, and Locofoocism put down all opposition, and override, booted and spurred, the conservative minority opposed to it? If this hope is indulged, it will be ultimately disappointed; for there are many honest, patriotic men in the Democratic party who will not sanction such measures, and they will leave the *destructives* with disgust.

JUST THE REVERSE.—The voting people of Kausas, acting under authority conferred upon them by Congress and their own Territorial Legislature, have framed a Constitution, and now seek to be admitted into the Union as a State.

[Washington Union.]

The voting people of Kausas, acting through the State Officers declared by Gov. DENVER to have been legally and fairly elected on the 4th ult., have earnestly protested in the name of the people, and in accordance with the distinct pledge which secured their election, against the Leecompton Constitution, and ask not to be admitted into the Union under that instrument. This fact alone, setting aside all previous history which testifies still more strongly to the same "facts," is ample proof, official in its character, that the Leecompton Constitution not only is not wanted by the people of Kausas, but will never be tolerated by them, even for a day.

We announced on yesterday, that when Keitt struck ground, that gentleman knocked him down. In his apology to the House Keitt remarked that if any one had struck him he was not aware of it. It must have been a devil of a hard hit he got, to render him unconscious for twenty-four hours, of having received it.

CONFIRMED.—On Wednesday the Senate confirmed James Madison Cutts, Esq., to be Second Comptroller of the Treasury, and Hon. George Vail, of New Jersey, a member of the last Congress, to be U. S. Consul at Glasgow.

SPORTING ITEM.—It is said that Lord Zetland will accept the challenge made by the Georgia sportsmen, and will send his horse Skirmisher to race with any horse they may choose. The race is to be run over the Ten Broek course at Savannah for \$100,000 a side.

THE NICARAGUA TREATY.—We have our private advices from Nicaragua. They satisfy us of the entire untrustworthiness of the stories written from this city alleging the probability of the rejection by that government of the Irisarri treaty. The cause of the delay in its ratification is the simple fact that the Legislature of Nicaragua not being in session it cannot be immediately ratified. The fact that the Legislature is very soon to meet is the only reason why President Martinez does not call a special session to that end. The approval of the treaty is unanimous throughout every branch of the Nicaraguan government.

[Washington Star.]

Speech of Senator HAYCRAFT, delivered in the Senate chamber of Kentucky, 1st February, 1858, on considering the preamble and resolutions, offered by him on a previous day, as follows:

Waxaxas. The people of the United States, under the blessing of Heaven, are in possession of a territory more extensive and diversified than any other country now known; her lofty mountains, fertile plains, noble rivers, abundant productions of all that is necessary to man; abounding in the fruits of nearly every climate, and enjoying almost every temperature, from the Frigid to the Torrid zones; rendering it the most appropriate location on earth for the abode of free-men. In addition to all this we enjoy a system of government unequalled in its wisdom and fitness to render man free, noble and happy; and remember that this grand structure was founded not only in the wisdom, but in the blood of our ancestors; boasting at once of a country and government without a parallel in history, ancient or modern, we should abound in gratitude, and at the same time watch well with a jealous eye any infringement upon our rights, and remember the saying of the immortal Jefferson, that "*The price of liberty is eternal vigilance.*" The people are the source of sovereign power, and the will and behests of this great nation are expressed through the ballot box, from which there is no appeal. Therefore, in order to preserve our form of Government, and the permanency of our Union, the elective franchise should be strictly guarded and faithfully protected—Our form of Government, in all its workings in the nice and delicate distinctions between the General and State Governments, are so complete as to show the hands of the able and finished workman in its construction; but it is a science too deep to be at once understood by the novice, or to be seen through by an unpractised eye. To understand it well, and to appreciate its beauty, strength, and wisdom, a man should grow with its growth and become familiar with all its complicated yet perfect machinery; and experience having shown that the period of probation now fixed by the laws of the United States, for citizenship, is too short for a foreigner rightly to understand, and properly appreciate our system of Government and laws. Therefore,

*It is resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested to endeavor to extend the time required by the present law for the naturalization of foreigners.*

[The second resolution proposing a change in the Federal Constitution was withdrawn.]

*Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be forwarded to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.*

Mr. HAYCRAFT said:

MR. SPEAKER: As I had the honor of offering to the Senate the preamble and resolutions now under consideration, and having withdrawn the second and third, it is proper for me to explain my reasons for so doing.

That resolution was a call upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to urge upon that body the propriety of proposing to the several States an amendment to our Federal Constitution, whereby the States should in future be prohibited from allowing persons, (not citizens of the United States,) to vote for President and Vice President, or members of Congress.

I did not withdraw that resolution because I believed it lacked merit, or because I did not think it our true policy, but because I was convinced, upon reflection, that the Constitution of the United States did, in spirit, if not in so many words, contain the prohibition sought for, and the practice of allowing foreigners or colored persons to vote for Federal officers, was not a reserved State right, but an unwarrantable assumption and usurpation, on the part of several States.

This Union is a social compact, in which it is implied that no State shall exercise her sovereignty to the manifest injury of a neighboring State, or of the United States combined; and when any State chooses, from a reckless exercise of State sovereignty, to permit negroes, mulattoes, Indians, or unnaturalized foreigners, to vote for President, they are guilty of a breach of all national decency, violate the social compact, and strike directly at the foundation of our free institutions.

Let all such States, if it suits their fancy, permit that mongrel mass to vote for their own State officers, and intermediary, if they choose, in their own families, but let the General Government, and the public, disown them.

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